Prof. W. H. Peck.

THE UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

VOL. VIII. MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, JUNE, 1883. NO. 8.

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MIDDLEBURY:
PRINTED AT THE REGISTER BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.
1883.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows :

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twelve lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratic Equations, and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS —Latin Grammar, (Harkness,or Allen and Greenough); Latin Prose Composition, (Allen or Arnold); Latin Synonyms, (Doderlein); Selections from Livy; some Philosophical Treatise of Cicero; Horace's Odes and Epodes; Xenophon's Hellenica; Herodotus; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Greek Composition, (Jones); History and Antiquity, Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb, (Goodwin), Algebra,(Davies' Bourdon), Geometry, (Wentworth); Rhetoric,(Kellogg).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires; (Tacitus, (selections); Juvenal or Persius; Plato; Euripides; Boice's Exercises in Greek Syntax; Lysias; Exercises in writing Latn; Analytical Geometry, (Loomis), Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, with practice in the field, Navigation, (Loomis), Calculus (Loomis), Trench's English Past and Present,-

JUNIOR CLASS—Otis' Elementary German; Terence or Plautus; Goethe's Prose; Ganot's Physics; Newcomb's Astronomy; Chemistry, (Elliot and Storer), Botany, (Gray); Rhetoric, (Whately), Logic, (Jevons), Logic of Christian Evidences, (Wright).

SENIOR CLASS.— Political Economy, (Cary, Fawcett), International Law (Woolsey), History of Civilization (Guizot), Butler's Analogy; Fine Art, (Torrey); Natural Theology, Moral Science, (Calderwood); Mental Science; (Porter's Human Intellect, Hamilton); History of Grecian Philosophy, Geology, (Dana); Zoology, (Orton); English Literature. (Shaw); Forensic Discussions; Review of Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the tables furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 13,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

CALENDAR.

1882. Sept. 14.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec 19 —Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1883. Jan. 4.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 27.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 27.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 12.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 26—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
July 1.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.
July 3.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, Tuesday.
July 4.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 13 —Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address the President,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. VIII. MIDDLEBURY, VT., JUNE, 1883. NO. 8.

POETRY.

BY GOETHE.

Poetry is a gushing well
That scorns the niggard measure;
Keeps the blood warm and makes it swell
In pulsing veins with pleasure.

Blame me not!—the cup of sorrow,
When it comes to me,
I can sip nor need to borrow
Modest airs from thee.

Modesty's a pretty thing
In a maid when woo'd;
Modestly she folds her wing
From handling coarse and rude,

And sober thought, the wise man says,
In wise hour teaches me
For time to order well my days,
And for eternity.

But rhyme disowns the sober mood;
I love to rhyme alone,
Or with one friend or two whose blood
Flows kindly like my own!

Cowled or uncowled, let preachers come
To dam my foaming river,
They may prevail to make me dumb,
But to be sober never!

When the Poet's fancy burns,
Be slow to reprimand him;
You'll forgive his wildest turns,
When once you understand him!

THE CONTEST BETWEEN ÆSCHYLUS AND SOPHOCLES.

THE history of man is largely the history of his religion. The worship of an imaginary deity at a simple altar has developed into the worship of the great Jehovah in the palatial churches of to-day. The first gods of the Grecian world were the creations of their own imagination. On account of the intelligence visible in the movements and phases of nature, they attributed to them the individuality of beings and then worshiped them as their gods. Thus arose the mythology of the past.

Zeus, the father of gods and of men, reigned over all. There were many other powerful deities, each having control in a specific sphere, but they were inferior to the Thunderer. Dionysus was the god of wine and the giver of the joys of life. At first, the worship of Dionysus consisted of songs recounting his exploits and sufferings and expressing admiration and reverence for the god who was the enemy of every thing that can darken or deaden the vital spirit in man. Soon the songs were interrupted by recitals, describing, first, the acts of this deity, then those of other gods, and finally human character. Such was the origin of the Greek drama and tragedy.

The realm of tragedy is the ideal. Its primary aim is to excite universal sympathy for an ideal woe and to give expression and relief to human sorrow. Each heart has its own burden, and, in the busy world, it is often left to a knowledge of its own bitterness and pines in isolation. But when men look upon an imaginary sorrow vividly represented before them, the fountain of tears is unlocked and they are made to forget their own heartaches in contemplation of a sorrow greater than theirs. Such is the aim of tragedy and the tragic poet must meet this demand.

The history of the Greek nation shows that a poet who was successful in one generation would not have been in another with the same style of writing; for there was a gradual development of mind, character and government. When the Greek mind was in its infancy, the heroes ruled by mere right of superior strength. Then the masses of the nation were passive, superstitious, appealing to Heaven for help to shun the ever active malignity of the deities, believing, as

Plautus says, that "the gods use men as playthings," that "far best is never to be born; next best by far, to die." Gradually a change took place in their theological views, more reasonable ideas concerning the gods had arisen and were held in the time of Pericles.

The contest of Æschylus and Sophocles occurred at a time when the people were happy, prosperous, and the patrons of poetry. Especial honor was given to poets and tragedy, and every opportunity was most grandly met. We can form an idea of the perfection which tragedy had reached and of the literary culture at Athens, if we remember that Æschylus and Sophocles, the representatives of poetic beauty and culture, even with their best works, failed several times to win the prize in contest with poets whose works are forever lost.

Let us picture to ourselves the people assembled in the Dionysiac theatre in the month of March, 468 B. C., to listen to the masterpieces of their poets. This was the event of the year. It was not only a literary entertainment but a religious service. The poor man from the lower walks of life, and the rich meet together and there is also a goodly company of strangers, even from over the sea. On the face of each we see a look of happiness and expectancy. This was a fit place to present to the tens of thousands, seated beneath the open blue sky, these grand poetical works, a place corresponding in it grandeur to the sublime conceptions of an Æschylus, and in its beauty, to the perfections of a Sophocles. Behind them is the Acropolis, so full of historic and religious interest to the Athenian, the scene of beautiful Athene's struggle with the Ruler of the Sea for the possession of Attica. Before them are the Ilissus and Mount Hymettus, and Salamis, rising from the sea, reminds them of their victory over a Xerxes. The play begins; the contest is between Æschylus, already the winner of thirteen victories, and Sophocles, a young aspirant for honor; Æschylus, who shows them heroic forms fulfilling the doom appointed for them by justice, the merciless, supernatural power, startling them with his fatalism, while he himself seems to shrink from the revelations of divine grandeur and malignity which he tries to express in language — but language is *inadequate* to embody his conceptions; and Sophocles, who taught that Right was supreme and that obedience to the laws of equity, piety, and mercy, would ensure happiness and that this life is not so bad after all; Æschylus, who had more of the spirit of the preceding age, and Sophocles, who approached nearer the feelings of his own time.

The sympathies of the spectators are divided since the authors themselves are considered as well as their works. For Æschylus belonged to the nobility and to the aristocracy; was interested in public affairs, and, though he has since been called the Father of Tragedy, he regarded his participation in the battle of Marathon as a greater honor than his literary success. But, by his outspoken language in politics and religion, he had incurred the hatred of some. Sophocles favored the democracy and wrote in harmony with the public sentiment of his day. He was quiet in his life, and, as Pericles says, a better poet than general. He was very devout, and was said to be the only distinguished Greek who died without an enemy.

The tragedies have been enacted, the people await the decision. So great has been the importance of the occasion that the ten most distinguished generals, fresh from foreign victories, have been selected as judges. The powers of Æschylus were so irresistible as he presented some lofty character or discussed the relations of man to the divine powers that they hesitate in their decision. But Sophocles, with his usual beauty, finish, and humane thoughts, has had such an influence that they finally decide in his favor. But our decision would have been, a prize to each, and that Sophocles, the poet, the perfect *artist*, could not have been the still greater *poet*, the unapproachable, inimitable Æschylus.

Time has drawn a curtain which hides much that we would gladly know of that once cultured people. Poetic, religious, philosophical Athens has passed away, but, from the decaying ruins of her Acropolis and everything that was at that time Greek, there rises, like incense, an imperishable influence which has brightened and purified the ages of the past, made us what we are, and will enrich the ages of the future.

FAME.

Ah, fate, cannot a man
  Be wise without a beard?
From East to West, from Beersheba to Dan,
  Say, was it never heard
That wisdom might in youth be gotten,
Or wit be ripe before 'twas rotten?

He pays too high a price
  For knowledge and for fame
Who gives his sinews to be wise,
  His teeth and bones to buy a name,
And crawls through life a paralytic,
To earn the praise of bard and critic.

Is it not better done,
  To dine and sleep through forty years,
Be loved by few, be feared by none,
  Laugh life away, have wine for tears,
And take the mortal leap undaunted,
Content that all we ask was granted?

But Fate will not permit
  The seeds of gods to die,
Nor suffer sense to win from wit
  Its guerdon in the sky;
Nor let us hide, whate'er our pleasure,
The world's light underneath a measure.

Go, then, sad youth, and shine!
  Go, sacrifice to Fame;
Put love, joy, health, upon the shrine,
  And life to fan the flame!
Thy hapless self for praises barter,
And die to fame an honored martyr.

—*R. W. Emerson.*

[Oration delivered at Junior Ex., March 27.]

JOAN OF ARC TO THE SOLDIERS AT ORLEANS.

SOLDIERS of France, well may you wonder that you are called upon to battle under the lead and command of a woman, and that woman a mere peasant girl unused even to the sounds of war. But wonder no longer; for know that, as I was tending my flocks upon the green and peaceful hills of Domremy, a messenger divine from God appeared, who to my wondering ears proclaimed that I the heavenly selected instrument was, which should rescue beleagured Orleans; save France, and crown her King at Rheims.

Full well I knew the difficulties of the all but hopeless task. The king of England covets our fair realm and has set up a baseless claim upon the throne for his yet infant son. With such a shallow pretext has he sent his destroying armies forth who, with those three dread tools of war, Fire, Blood and Famine, have o'errun our country. Alas! disaster did attend our armies. Normandy fell before the invader's power. Paris was captured. All northern France has in tame submission bent the knee. Flushed with the success which had crowned their unhallowed aim to the south they hurried on, their eager eyes turned towards Orleans, for full well they knew that with her fall would perish the last sad hope of resistance to their usurpation.

Here rise her towers, and far around is stretched the mighty cordon of the English forts which but yesterday frowned upon the city where for many a long and weary month our brethren-in-arms have attested their love for France in gallant fight, till gaunt and dreary famine like a specter sits in every household. And had not yesterday our army entered on the field, sent hither by divine command, this day would have dawned on a fallen city and a lost country. But victory crowned our efforts as yonder well fought field attests, strewn with many a bloody corse of friend and foe. On the long line of English forts, where yesterday in insolent triumph waved the grasping British Lion now gleam our Golden Lillies, save on one. There sullen rises Fort Tournelle, the strongest, 'tis true, but 'tis the last. Her walls alone stand twixt our bleeding country and her rightful freedom.

But our timorous council, not daring to credit the glorious success of yesterday, and unable to fling off their awe of British power, have voted to stop the attack when victory is within our grasp, if we will but put forth a hand to take it.

They have taken their council, but I will take my own. We cannot stop. Even now the Duke of Burgundy with a reinforcing army lies within six leagues of Orleans. Once here and all our recent victories are undone; but, with yonder fort within our power, from end to end of France will our armies move victorious. Here I annul the Council's act. Behold the signet of your King investing me with power absolute over all his armies to fulfil my mission. Ere yonder rising sun which tips your lances with a celestial flame prophetic of assistance from on high shall have sought its rest, my snow-white banner will have touched the walls of Fort Tournelle and when it does you shall burst in, aud like a mountain torrent bear back the British soldiery, even to the sea.

It needs no words of mine to incite your wrath against the foe. Look around you! Before yonder invaders reached our peaceful shores our fertile hillsides and sunny valleys smiled with laden vines and fields of waving grain. Our populous cities flourished in plenty; our joyous hamlets rested in peaceful security. Here in this vale of the Loaire at close of day, the rustic youth danced to the silvery notes of the flute, while over the shining waters were wafted the sounds of oars, mingled with song and youthful merriment, and at sunset came the sweet tones of vesper bells, calling the simple peasantry to evening worship. Alas, how great the change wrought by yonder wolves of war. The fields are wasted deserts, the cities rioting places for a wanton soldiery. At night the heavens are all ablaze with the lurid glare of burning villages and hamlets, deserted and silent save where the widows groan or orphans wail ascends to God for just and speedy vengeance. Nor will the Lord of hosts be deaf to such a cry. No longer does the evening bell call to its worshippers. Your churches and your homes are but ruins which block the way.

Is there a man in all this army that does not mourn a fallen brother, a murdered parent, slaughtered children, an outraged and desolated home? And does not every heart throb fierce and every nerve tingle to avenge these monstrous wrongs?

The expectant eyes of all our people are turned full upon you, and breathless they await their fate, which on your valour alone depends. Oh, my countrymen! Shall they strain those aching eyes in vain? The God of battles answers, No! He has heard the prayers offered by your wives and children. Already in prophetic vision I see our royal banner waving over yonder walls, and yon insolent soldiery scattered like chaff before the wind.

Soldiers — The fateful hour for France has come. Let every heart beat full and strong. I lead you on to glory and the triumphant victory which is our right. Draw every weapon, and where you see my snow-white banner glisten, there strike home. Soldiers of France—Your foes are there. On—for your country and your homes! On—for the Golden Lillies! On!

The day had been long and gloomy,
Weary with mist and rain,
A day for the heart to brood on
Sorrow and loss and pain;
But there came with the light of evening,
A wind that swept away
All the shadow of darkness
Out of the Winter day.

Is thy life, O pilgrim, weary,
Veiled from the cheering light?
Perhaps for thee is the promise
Of joy with the waning light.
Fairer than noonday splendor,
Richer than beams of stars,
The lustrous glory of sunset
May burn through the golden bars.

—*Margaret Sangster.*

For life is one, and in its warp and woof
There runs a thread of gold that glitters fair,
And sometimes in the pattern shows most sweet
Where there are sombre colors. It is true
That we have wept. But oh! this thread of gold,
We would not have it tarnish; let us turn
Oft and look back upon the wondrous web,
And when it shineth sometimes we shall know
That memory is possession. —*Jean Ingelow.*

The Pilgrim spirit has not fled,
It walks in noon's broad light;
And it watches the bed of the glorious dead,
With their holy stars by night;
It watches the bed of the brave who have bled,
And shall guard this ice-bound shore,
Till the waves of the bay, where the Mayflower lay,
Shall foam and freeze no more. —*John Pierpont*

The Undergraduate.

Published Monthly During the College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., JUNE, 1883.

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R. J. BARTON, *Business Manager.*

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Address all communications to EDITOR UNDERGRADUATE, Middlebury, Vermont. No anonymous communications will be noticed.

Address all business communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.

Editorial.

A FAULT of the average college student is procrastination in financial matters. When, as is often the case among the students of the smaller colleges, a man is seriously cramped for ready money during his course, the temptation is great to indulge in luxuries beyond his means, while his credit lasts, trusting in "luck" to right everything. He will indulge his small vices; smoke, play billiards, attend all the shows, etc., using his pocket-money for this purpose rather than liquidate his legitimate financial obligations. We would not be understood as urging a man to forego all pleasure and ostracize himself, although all will admit there are many things which might be given up without curtailing one's happiness. Different temperaments crave different indulgences. One man may find the most pleasure in reading; another in "flamming," while another will experience the highest degree of satisfaction in attending a race, or billiard tournament. By all means let us enjoy ourselves, but let us be consistent. It is apt to lead to a curious train of reflections to dun a man for a class tax in the forenoon and be met with the declaration that he is "dead broke," and in the evening find him playing a game of pool, smoking, and, before he finishes, spending twice the amount of the tax and, moreover, this is the bill which is paid first, for, forsooth, it is a debt of honor.

HARVARD in refusing to bestow a degree on Governor Butler has, as might be expected, raised about her ears a whirlwind of commendation and censure. The general opinion seems to be that the Trustees have acted unwisely in refusing the degree.

It certainly is unfortunate that the affair should become, as it is very likely to be, a recommendation for the Butler party in the next campaign, and probably with telling effect. The conferring of the degree would have been no doubt a bitter pill for Harvard to swallow, yet in view of their past record in this respect they could not with consistency refuse it. That Butler, on general principles, is as much entitled to it as any of his predecessors no one will deny, and, in addition, he is much more able than many on whom the honor has heretofore been conferred. Had it been almost any other man with the ability which Ben. Butler possesses, Harvard would have been proud to have conferred the degree. As it is, this was the last straw that broke the camel's back.

Harvard has acted far from wisely in this matter. She has repudiated the just and inevitable consequences which are sure to follow the adoption of this pernicious and useless system of bestowing these ho orary degrees. The whole practice is a foolish one, and we hope that the pit into which Harvard has precipitated herself may bring such a premonition to other institutions as will induce them to abandon the practice while they may do it honorably and safely.

HOPE and Recollection are two attributes of the human mind, intimately connected with every period of its existence. From the time when the mind first begins to act, up to the final dissolution of the body, they serve to stimulate, temper, sweeten and ennoble human character. Hope always furnishes a stimulus for the acquiring of those qualities which elevate and enrich the mind. Especially is this true of the student during his college course. It is ever the steady beacon, leading him to endeavor to make his life a noble and useful one.

Although the hoping for things which, from the very nature of the case there can be no chance of obtaining, is a waste of time, yet who shall say it is not infinitely better than plodding along without any ambition or purpose. Too often, alas! the cherished plans prove but a delusion, a will o'-the-wisp, forever flickering before the vision, but always eluding the grasp. The youth dreams but to awake to find himself in the same world, with the same tasks to perform. Having graduated, he finds himself but a dot in this busy, struggling world. Man often realizes not the rest he hoped for in his declining years, but instead renewed toil. Yet shall we blame them for hoping. Conceive, if you can, a man who, having met with misfortune, gives up all hope of the things of this world and is without hope beyond the grave. Where can you find a more pitiable object? His purpose gone; in its place a dull, hopeless apathy. Slowly he drifts away and is wrecked on the very shores upon which he so fondly hoped to land in security and peace.

Recollection serves to moderate and tone our ambition, and to admonish us to shun in the future those things which in the past have proved injurious to our best interests. Can anything be more productive of earnest resolutions for a better life in the future, than to carefully review those things in the past on which we had allowed ourselves to build strong hopes, only to have them dashed to the ground. If we stop to consider that all we do now will, in after life, come back to us as recollections; some pleasant, many, ah! too many, which we would gladly forget, were we able, we would be more careful how we employ our time and talents, and mix a cup which may prove most bitter when we come to drink it. There can be no greater happiness in store for man than to crown an eventful and prosperous life with the success of all his hopes, and have recollection bring to him only pleasant memories. Well has Richter written when he says:

> Hope is the morning ray of joy, recollection is its golden tinge; but the latter is wont to sink amid the dews and dusky shades of twilight; and the bright blue day which the former promises breaks indeed, but in another world and with another sun.

THE next and last issue of the UNDERGRADUATE for this year will be essentially a commencement number and it is our purpose to make it as complete as possible. It will contain a full account of the commencement exercises; personal note of the alumni present and a summary of any new actions which may be taken by the corporation. In addition we expect to publish a history of the paper from the pen of one of its founders and also a paper on the present resources and future prospects of the college, by one who is in a position to know; together with a carefully prepared index.

Students and alumni desiring extra copies sent can have the same mailed from the office by sending their orders to the business manager, previous to its publication.

NOW the summer has come it is necessary that the students, more than ever, exercise care that nothing be thrown from the windows which will befoul the campus. We all take pride in having the campus present a neat appearance and a little thoughtfulness in this respect will materially assist in bringing about the desired end.

DURING the past year we have often called attention to certain needs of the college, and it is gratifying to note that these needs either have been or are in process of being supplied. We do not wish to be always grumbling, but there is one matter which has been forcibly suggested by students from time to time, which we hope to see attended to before long. We refer to the lighting of the two divisions in Starr hall. To the student who is accustomed to nightly pick his way cautiously up the stairs and around the landings, shrouded in darkness, it may not seem much of an inconvenience. When, however, as frequently it happens, a student rooming down town, or friends of the students wish to make an evening call, it is very inconvenient, not to say dangerous, to be obliged to feel one's way up and down stairs, or retreat into a corner to avoid a collision with some one approaching in the darkness.

Now the expense of lighting the hall would not be burdensome, and there seems to be no reason why it should not be done. If done, we have no doubts but that the inmates of the hall would gladly volunteer to light and extinguish the lamps, which could be taken care of by the janitor with a little extra work. The writer is not unmindful of the fact that we have to thank the Presideut and officers for many improvements and conveniences the past year, and only suggests the carrying out of the plan, whenever found practicable, believing it would be heartily appreciated by the students, and add much to the attractiveness of the hall.

"The *Crimson* says that a large cranberry marsh has been presented to Williams College. What earthly use can a college make of a cranberry marsh? It is impossible to make a baseball nine, a college paper, or even a faculty out of it. Possibly, however, it might be utilized as a fire-escape if the cranberry trees are high enough."—*Argonaut.*

Note and Comment.

Notwithstanding so much is said in opposition to athletics as a factor in the production of a low grade of scholarship, it is gratifying to note that four out of five of the men who won prizes in the Boyalston prize speaking, according to the Harvard *Herald*, have been prominent in athletic sports and these men in particular received first prizes.

There seems to be quite a universal desire for the introduction of the subject of political education among students of all colleges where it has not already been introduced. It is one of the demands of the time and one which it is pertinent for college authorities to consider.

We are pleased to note that the University of Pennsylvania has taken the initiative in the providing of courses of study adopted to those of its students who intend to pursue business pursuits after graduation, by providing for three courses of study: Classical, scientific (including civil engineering) and a special business course. This new departure on the part of a State University will be watched with interest.

"The question of the day is undoubtedly co-education. It is more than a question. It is a demand, a howl, a stand-and-deliver-or-I'll-blow-your-brains-out, which pays no attention to a calm, reasonable reply."—Lehigh *Burr.*

"A graduate with sound health and even a lower grade is better than a consummate passer of examinations with a debilitated constitution. But our judgment and observation leads to the opinion that it is not so much excessive overstudy that breaks students down as the systematic and unreasonable neglect of exercise which some so methodically and consistently follow. Seek the protection of the gymnasium and of the fresh air."—*Northwestern.*

Personals.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

'29. Dr. Truman M. Post of St. Lous, is expected to preach the sermon before the College Y. M. C. A., on Sunday, July 1st.

'29. To be elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church is no small honor. To obtain the highest and most honorable position which it is in the power of a church to bestow, which has enrolled nearly a million members, is a thing to be coveted. Last year, Dr. Herrick Johnson, the eloquent Chicago divine, was elected to preside over the deliberations of the Assembly. This year Dr. Edwin F. Hatfield was chosen from that notable gathering of intelligent and cultured men to fill this honorable and responsible position.

Dr. Hatfield was born in Elizabeth, N. J., January 9, 1807. He was graduated from Middlebury in 1829, and with the class of '32 at Andover Seminary. He was the pastor of the Second Church of St. Louis from 1832 until 1835. From St. Louis he was called to New York where for twenty years he was pastor of the Seventh Church, and after that he served his Master faithfully for seven years in the North Church of that city. From 1846 to 1869 he was Stated Clerk of the New School Presbyterian General Assembly. Since then he has served continuously and faithfully in this capacity for the United General Assembly. The choice of the Assembly was a deserved recognition of long service faithfully and conscientiously performed.—*Daily Saratogian.*

[The class of '38 is the largest that ever was graduated from Middlebury College, numbering forty-three men.]

'38. William F. Bascom was appointed tutor in Middlebury College in 1839, where he remained six years. He was soon admitted to the Bar of Addison County; served as State's Attorney four years; was principal of "Ladies Seminary" in Middlebury for a time; removed to Minnesota where he practiced law for a time; returned to Keeseville, N. Y., to teach; went to Burr and Burton Seminary for a few terms; and then went to Washington, D C., as head of the Sanitary Commission Claim Agency. In 1868 he was elected professsor of Greek and Latin in Howard University and held that position several years. He now resides in Shenford, Ransom County, Dakota, and is Judge of Probate.

'38. The Late Stillman Foote.—Stillman Foote died at his residence in Ogdensburg; on Tuesday morning, May 15th, aged 66 years. Mr. Foote was born in Canton, June 13th, 1817. He was the son of Stillman Foote, the first settler of that town. In the fall of 1829 he entered the St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam. In 1832 he entered Canton Academy and remained there till 1835, when he entered the Freshman class at Middlebury College, from which he graduated in 1838. After graduating, he began the study of law in the office of Elam Rust, at Waddington. He afterwards studied in the office of John L. Russell, at Canton, and in 1840 returned to Waddington and took a place in the office of James Redington, as Surrogate's clerk. He was admitted to the bar in 1841 and continued in that capacity for over forty years, serving as Surrogate of the county fourteen years. He held the position of clerk of the Board of Supervisors about twenty-two years. He was an active politician and an ardent church-man, and will be missed by all with whom he was associated either in business, politics, or religion.—*Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Advance.*

'38. On the Monday morning next succeeding commencement, August 16, 1838, Storrs Hall began teaching in the "North Greenwich Academy" in Connecticut. He spent a series of years teachieg in that and other places in Connecticut as his health would permit. He was obliged to give up one school and go to a southern climate on account of a lung disease threatening consumption. While teaching, Mr. Hall was exceedingly active in promoting other educational interests. He was instrumental in establishing the Normal Institutes and Normal School of Connecticut and also the Teachers' Association of Fairfield County, Conn., and the State Teachers' Association. On account of failing health he at last decided to study and practice medicine and, accordingly attended medical lectures at Yale. Since 1851 he has been practicing in Rosendale, Wisconsin, his present home. Here he has been instrumental in organizing the first Fond du Lac County Medical Society. His active interest in education did not abate on his taking up medicine. He has been a trustee of Ripon College for twenty-five years.

In September, 1840, he was married to Miss

M. E. Scribner of Westport, Conn., and they have a family of four sons.

'38. Dr. Henry Kingsley is residing in town. He has given up the practice of his profession and is somewhat feeble in health.

'38. Dr. J. G. Wellington resides in town and is cashier of the Middlebury bank. He has given up the practice of medicine.

'38. E. R. Wright resides in town. He is an attorney but has no office open now.

'58. Hon. W. H. Walker of Ludlow, has been appointed, by the Supreme Court, one of the commissioners to hear and report the petition of the Central Vermont Railroad company v. Wells River company, as to tariff rates of connection between the two roads.

'65. Edward H. Hobbs, not a graduate of the college, as he entered the war and not complete his course, is a prosperous attorney located at 52 William Street, New York.

'76. Rev. E. C. Evans, if we are correctly informed, has accepted a call to Brainerd, Minn., and settled there as pastor.

'76. The rumor, in circulation for some time, that Prof. Farwell was soon to resign charge of Black River Academy, has at last become a fact, much to the regret of our people. Mr. Farwell has accepted the position of teacher of Latin and Greek in the Friends' Boarding School, at Providence, R. I., and will enter upon his duties there in September.—*Ludlow (Vt.) Tribune*

'77. J. M. Gifford was admitted to the bar of the State of New York at a General Term of the Supreme Court held in New York city June 1st. At that time ninety-one candidates were admitted, of which number twelve received "special commendation" and were admitted with "honorable mention," having stood over 95 per cent at the examination. Mr. Gifford, we learn, was one of the twelve.

'77. J. McD. Mulchahey, attorney and counsellor at law, is located on South Street, New York, and is making a success in his profession.

'77. Prof. W. I. Twitchell of Hartford, Conn., was in town a few days since.

'81. H. B. Boice is making a short visit to his friends in Middlebury.

'84. W. A. Bedell, formerly of '84, is studying law in an office at St. Paul, Minn.

Town and Campus.

The Senior examinations begin Monday.

Several members of the Faculty are becoming quite expert in the art of trout-fishing.

Rev. Geo. S. Pine has declined the call extended to him by St. Stephen's church.

Miller ('84) has gone to his home in the Adirondacks to begin his summer's work. He will return to his studies in the fall.

Prof. and Mrs. Austin entertained the Sophomores at their residence last Friday evening. A very pleasant time is reported.

Rev. Geo. F. Hall of Vergennes, occupied the pulpit of the Congregational church last Sunday. He preached two very interesting sermons.

Rev. Charles Hibbard has resigned his pastorate of the Baptist church on account of ill health. He preached his farewell sermon on Sunday, June 3.

It has not yet been announced who will deliver the Master's Oration at commencement. If there is any, it will probably be delivered by A. C. Peck of '80.

The new boarding hall is progressing rapidly under Pres. Hamlin's efficient management, and will probably be ready for Corporation dinner at commencement.

A reception, on the occasion of their "wooden wedding anniversary," was given last Tuesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Fletcher. A pleasant evening is reported.

The High School closed on Wednesday, with literary exercises in Academy hall. Six of its graduates are to enter the class of '87. The prospects that that this will be a large class are very good.

Extensive repairs are being made on the Park House preparatory to its being occupied by Carlton Moore. Mrs. Batchelder will move into the house just below the Park House, which is now occupied by Mr. Moore.

The Juniors, under the direction of Prof. Seely, have made botanical excursions to Brooksville, East Middlebury, and several other places of interest. They have succeeded in finding several quite rare specimens.

One feature of the coming commencement will

be inaugural addresses by Professors Eaton and Foster, who were elected last summer to fill the chairs made vacant by the resignation of Prof. Higley and H. W. Hulbert.

F. H. Knowlton, who is collecting ornithological specimens for the museum, shot a few days since two Orchard Orioles (*Icterus Spurius*). They are the first ones ever shot in western Vermont, and probably the first in the State.

Our old friend, Mr. Powell, has been on the campus trimming up some of the trees and burning the brush. The students are always glad to see the familiar face of one who has been so kind to them in the past and still has an interest in their welfare.

Prof. Foster has resumed his lectures to the Junior class on Christian Evidences. It is his intention to give more time to this study hereafafter, and to transfer it to the last term of Senior year, so that it may come more properly under the department of Philosophy.

There is no Base Ball club in college this year, as some suppose. The East Middlebury club has published in several papers a victory which it gained "over a part of the college nine." There was only one man from the college who played in that game, and he has never been a member of the college team.

Commencement comes this year on July 4. On Sunday afternoon, July 1, President Hamlin will preach the Baccalaureate Sermon before the graduating clnss, and in the evening Rev. Truman M. Post, D. D., will deliver the address before the Y. M. C. A. On Tuesday, the 3d, will occur the oration before the alumni by Rev. Geo. W. Scott ('64) of Fitchburg, Mass., and in the evening Parkerian and Merrill prize speaking. On Wednesday, graduating exercises of the class of '83 and the commencement concert. Blaisdell's orchestra will furnish music for the promenade concert.

The students were all invited to attend the graduating exercises of the class of '83 at Beeman Academy. Quite a number accepted the invitations and report a fine time and good exercises. The class numbered 7, and all acquitted themselves very creditably in their literary exercises. The music for the concert was furnished by the Misses Hibbard, assisted by the Hibbard Orchestra and Geo. N. Allen, a Violoncellist from Philadelphia. The music was of such a classical character that it was not very highly appreciated by the audience. Two of the graduating class will probably enter the class of '87.

The Seniors started on their geological expedition with Prof. Seely Monday morning. They were to go Vergennes by rail and thence by boat to the New York side of Lake Champlain. They have chartered the steamer "Gazelle," and so will be able to go to places of most interest without delay. They expect to touch at Ticonderoga, Port Henry, visiting the large inland iron mines, from there, Westport, Isle La Motte, Ausable Chasm and intermediate points. They expect to be gone the greater of the week, and have made plans to bring or send home for the college cabinet any specimens of interest they may find. They go prepared with gun, climbers and botanical case to increase their knowledge of Ornithology and Botany. The students, as well as the alumni and other friends of the college seem to be alive with interest in making additions to the college museum and cabinet.

The Addison County term of Court began June 5. The remarkable non-attendance of students, thus far, is attributable to various causes: the lack of divorce and liquor cases; the removal of the old Court House from near the Addison House to its present site, near the Pierce House, making the mileage some ten or fifteen rods farther each way, and the great exertion consequent upon the distance and warm weather.

The rumor that the liquor prosecutions before the Grand Jury have proved abortive, has removed the cloud of gloom that cast its darkening shadow upon the college campus during the past few days.

The Foreman ofthe Grand Jury was observed the other day to have the State's Attorney's docket and writing vigorously. After watching him until he had written two or three pages of legal cap, a curious observer peered over his shoulder and saw that he had commenced at the first page and was diligently copying the whole docket. When his acute mind was made aware of the fact that he could secure a docket by applying to the clerk, the ex-side Judge looked relieved.

The fear of a subpœna the other evening caused a young man to make a display of speed that cast Sheridan's ride into the shade.

In the case of Farnsworth v. Blanchard, bail was called and forfeited. The other cases against Blanchard were continued.

College Notes.

HARVARD.

Harvard is to have new athletic grounds at the cost of $10,000. $1,000 is given outright by the faculty; $2,000 is advanced, to be paid from profits, and $7,000 is to be raised from students and alumni.

Harvard's college commencement day falls on June 27th. Benjamin W. Crowninshield, '58, has been selected as chief marshal, and Joseph F. Choat, of New York, senior vice president of the alumni association, will preside at the dinner of the alumni.

At Harvard, the rule in regard to conferring the degree of Master of Arts has been enlarged, so that graduates of the Divinity School, the Law School, the Medical School, and Scientific School will be enabled to obtain the degree of A. M. without the additional year's study which was formerly required.

Of 156 members of the Senior class at Harvard who have replied to the questions of the class secretary as to religion and future occupation, 48 intend law, 36 business, 16 teaching, 14 medicine, 6 the ministry, and 4 journalism. Thirty-eight are Unitarians, 29 Episcopalians, 17 Congregationalists, 8 non-sectarian, 7 agnostics, 8 Baptists, 5 have no religion, and 1 is an atheist.

The Harvard authorities have under consideration plans looking to a radical change in the system of entrance examinations. The *Herald* says:

"These plans include nothing less than the entire abolition of all requirements in Greek and Latin, as prescribed for admission, and the substitution of a scheme whereby a certain number of elective subjects can be presented as the equivalent of the present requirements. The committee declares its disapproval of the present system of groups of requirements, and claims that the beginning made in changing the requisites for admission has been defective. 'Paring down classics in order to allow room for a little more book knowledge of science, has proved mischievous. It deprives students who prefer classics of some of their proper fitting, and obliges those who lean towards science to cram on superficial primers in a way which is very unsatisfactory.' What it proposes is to have two lists of admission requisitions, one prescribed the other elective. 'Under the first head let those studies be placed in which every boy should be trained before entering college, as English composition, arithmetic, elementary algebra and geometry, modern geography and American and English history.' There also should be placed some language or languages other than English; but whether in addition to French or German, both Latin and Greek should be required of all candidates may be doubted.'"

YALE.

A bold case of plagarism has lately developed at Yale. It appears that one of the editors of the Yale *Literary Magazine* has been publishing choice articles in the *Magazine* over his own signature, that in reality were taken from southern and western periodicals. He even tried to palm off one of Thomas Moore's poems as his own production. The would-be famous editor has published a card admitting that he has been guilty of three cases of plagarism, and consequently resigns his position.

Commencement at Yale occurs Friday, June 22—Wednesday, 27. Friday, Townsend orations, Sunday, baccalaureate by President Porter; Monday, presentation exercises with class oration and poem; Tuesday, oration before alumni by Andrew D. White and poem by Charlton D. Lewis, oration before law department by Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware on the "Responsibilities of the Legal Profession in a Republic," Townsend prize speaking and anniversary exercises of Sheffield scientific school; Wednesday, commencement.

OTHER COLLEGES.

Williams College will graduate forty-one persons this year.

The oldest Bowdoin alumnus is John Mussey of Portland, an active man of 93 years. who graduated in 1809.

The third session of the Dartmouth summer school of science, in charge of Prof. Charles F. Emerson, will open July 10 and continue five weeks.

The trustees of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., have called Rev. Dr. George Williamson Smith, of the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, to the presidency of that institution, as successor of Dr. Pynchon, and he has accepted the office.

The examiners at Dartmouth this year will be Lyman D. Stevens of Concord, Rev. Calvin D. Hulbert of Lyndonville, Vt., Rev. E. E. P. Ab-

bott of Newport, John Seales of Dover, Rev. S. S. Martin of Peacham, Vt., and Rev. M. V. B. Knox of Lebanon.

COMMENCEMENT ANNIVERSARIES.

The following are the commencement week programmes of some of the New England colleges. In all these colleges except Williams and Middlebury, commencement occurs on June 27:

Amherst College—Sunday, June 24—Wednesday, 27. Sunday, baccalaureate by President Seelye and address by Rev. Arthur Brooks of New York; Wednesday, alumni meeting and commencement exercises.

Brown University—Friday, June 15—Wednesday, 20. Friday, class-day exercises; Sunday, baccalaureate by President Robinson and sermon before the society for missionory inquiry by Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage of New York; Monday, Sophomore declamations for Carpenter prizes; Tuesday, annual meeting of alumni and address before Phi Beta Kappa by Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale of Boston and poem by George Fox Tucker of New Bedford; Wednesday, commencement exercises.

Dartmouth College—Sunday, June 24—Thursday, June 28. Sunday, baccalaureate by President Bartlett and address before Young Men's Christian Association by Rev. C. D. Barrows of San Francisco; Monday, prize speaking; Tuesday, anniversary of New Hampshire College of agriculture and mechanical arts, of the Chandler Scientific Department, and class-day exercises; Wednesday, alumni meeting with addresses by representatives of classes from 1809 to 1883; Thursday, commencement exercises.

University of Vermont—Sunday, June 24—Wednesday, 27. Sunday, baccalaureate by President Buckham and address before the Young Men's Christian Association by Prof. R. D. Hitchcock of New York; Monday, Medical college commencement; Tuesday, oration before associate alumni by James Forsyth of Troy, N. Y., unveiling of Lafayette statue and dedication of new college building; Wednesday, commencement.

Williams College—Sunday, July 1—Wednesday, July 4. Sunday, address by Rev. Dr. William J. Tucker of Andover and baccalaureate by President Carter; Monday, address by ex-Gov. Henry M. Hoyt of Philadelphia, Pa.; Tuesday, alumni meeting and trustees' memorial meeting; Wednesday commencement exercises.

Sporting.

Colby is again easily winning the college base ball championship of Maine.

Yale is having an easy walk-over in the race for the college championship

The Harvard Freshmen played the Freshmen from Yale last Saturday. Score 16 to 9. They have also lately beaten the regular University nine.

Williams again defeated Dartmouth at Hanover by a score of 4 to 2. Dartmouth can hardly claim that their defeat was the result of accident this time.

All over the country, from East to West and from North to South, activity is unceasing. The base ball nines have been in full operation for several weeks.

Notwithstanding the protests which have been made, the Faculty at Amherst stand firm in their refusal to permit that college to join the college association next year.

The University of Vermont team is evidently anxious to be again severely beaten, as we understand that they have arranged to play the Amherst Sophomores before long.

Both Yale and Harvard have strong crews, each confident of victory in their race. The Yale crew are using the fast stroke which they employed last year, but they are said to be in much better condition.

Bowdoin will send no crew to Lake George this year. The Cornell crew are in fine form and feel confident of winning an easy victory there; but as those college crews which are to take part there are all busy training, they may have a harder struggle than they expect.

At Princeton the faculty has rescinded its rule forbidding the students to play with professionals, and the college is all rejoicing thereat. Columbia, it is said, will put a nine in the field next year, but for the present she is compelled to confine herself to Lacrosse,—at which she was woefully beaten by Princeton and the University,—cricket, and her crews. Lacrosse and cricket, which have both been predicted as the "coming college games," barely hold their own this spring, although they are still being indulged in by their votaries. Princeton has the invincible Lacrosse team, and no one knows where to look for the same in cricket.

Exchanges.

As the July number of the UNDERGRADUATE will not appear until after commencement, we shall with the present number close our connection with the exchange department. We can truly say that our task has been far from irksome. We have passed many pleasant hours in examining our exchanges and noting their characteristics and merits. Those which have especially attracted our attention we have briefly noticed. There are many others which we would have been glad to criticize if we had had time and space so to do. During the year we have received several new exchanges, prominent among which are the *Argonaut* and *College Journal*. They are both excellent papers and have made certain innovations which others would do well to follow.

Among our old exchanges there have been many revolutions. The *Athenæum* began the year by publishing "illustrations," which, having been universally condemned by the college press, are now discontinued. The mania for light literature has seized many of the exchanges and has given rise to some quite interesting stories, and some which were neither interesting nor in any way worthy of a place in a college publication. A few exchanges have adhered to their old plan, and still hold their position at the head of our list. We have yet to find an exchange which surpasses in solid literary matter the *Hamilton Lit.* If a paper pretends to support a literary department, we do not think that it increases its excellence to devote all that department, as the *Athenæum* does, to light literature. The *Argonaut*, it is true, does nearly the same thing. But what it lacks in its literary, is amply made up in its editorial department.

The part of a college paper which is of most interest to alumni is that which will give them information concerning those who were students with them in college. In the personal department the *Hamilton Lit.* again takes the lead; while the *Dartmouth* well deserves the second place and is perhaps equal to the *Lit.* In other respects the *Dartmouth* is one of those exchanges which has won for itself a position in the front ranks of college papers.

The *Vassar Miscellany* for June has just come to our table and seems to demand notice. The essay entitled, "A Forgotten People," gives us some interesting facts in regard to the birth of Portugal and a brief account of some of the heroes of early Portugal, and their relation to it as a distinct nation. There is also a well written article on the "Office of the Ideal," which, with the less weighty matter of "De Temporibus et Moribus" forms a pleasing combinatien for the literarary department. Everything considered, we would place the *Miscellany* beside the *Hamilton Lit.* and pass the verdict, our two best exchanges.

The *Reveille* still takes puerile pride in extolling the virtues of the students of Lewis College(?). That's right, boys. Be good and you'll be happy.

The Delaware College *Review* has made an attempt to pattern after the *Cynic* in its cover. Wonder if the *Review* is afraid of being overlooked if it does not have on a bright colored coat.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following exchanges:

Academian, Adelphian, Amateur Athlete, Ariel, Atlantic Monthly, Badger, Bates Student, Century, College Argus, College Mercury, College Messenger, College Journal, College Rambler, College Record, Concordiensis, Dartmouth, Delaware College Review, Electrician, Hamilton Literary Monthly, Haverfordian, Hesperian Student, High School Bulletin, Irving Literary Gazette, Lehigh Burr, Lutherville Seminarian, Madisonenis, Michigan Argonaut, Microcosm, Musical Record, North Western, Oberlin Review, Olio, Pennsylvania Western, Philomatheian Review, Philippian, Polytechnic, Reveille, Richmond Literary Miscellany, Rockford Magazine, Rouge et Noir, Rutger's Targum, St. Nicholas, Sunbeam, Trinity Tablet, Tuftonian, University Cynic, University Gazette, University Herald, University Mirror, University Press, University Quarterly, 'Varsity, Vassar Miscellany, Volante, Wake Forest Student, Washington Jeffersonian, Wheel, Wheelman, Williams Athenæum.

President White of Cornell University, has declined his appointment to the chairmanship of the State Civil Service Commission of New York. In his letter to Governor Cleveland he says: "Duties to which I am already pledged, and from which I cannot yet break away oblige me most reluctantly to decline." It might be inferred from the above language that President White will break away from his duties at Cornell as soon as he can.

The decline in the number of students at Cornell is attributed either to the failure of the labor system, co-education and the attacks of the religious press or to a falling off in the quality of the professors and mismanagement.

Plunder.

The rule of three—for the third person to clear out.

Suspenders for college breaches, is a Junior's definition of the faculty.

At a recent election at Sheridan, Michigan, Benjamin Franklin beat John Quincy Adams for justice of the peace.

"What is the worst thing about riches?" asked a teacher. "Their scarcity," replied a boy, and he was immediately awarded a prize.

An orator said lately when eulogizing a man great at boat-racing: "He was a gentleman and a sculler, and the greatest row-man of them all."

According to an exchange, this is the season when the man who can see sermons in running brooks is apt to go and look for them on Sunday. Fish are biting.

Young Lady.—"How much is this calico?" Spooney Clerk—"One kiss a yard, Miss." Young Lady—"Then send me ten yards. Grandma pays the bill."

Inductive reasoning: Mr. William Doodle—"Yes, Miss Frost, I always wear gloves at night; they make one's hands so soft." Miss Frost—"Ah! and do you sleep with your hat on?"

Very likely—Serious gentleman (to youthful cart wheelist): "Youngster, the devil's in that little heart of yours." Youthful cart wheelist: "Is'e? then I gues'e gits pretty well shook, ole boy."

And it came to pass in those days that the Senior wrote home to his parents and said: "Don't come on at commencement, I will stand high in my class, but the town will be so crowded that it will be unpleasant for you."

"To cheat or not to cheat?" That is the question. Whether 'tis better to do the clear square thing, and ever after have a conscience clear, or pony just a trifle for a higher mark, and in the act be straight detected. Ah, there's the rub!

A seven-year older, with a punster's mark on his brow, at dinner, asked his mother what was in a jar on the table. "Pickles, my son," was the reply. "Then mamma, please pickle little one out for me," came with stunning force from the child, and the mother fell over a chair and fainted.

There are different ways of getting through college. Some shout their way through, some pony through, some fiddle through, some taffy through, some 'my-father-is-a-methodist-preacher' their way through, some 'studying-for-the-ministry' their way through, and a few work through.

Enthusiastic Prof. of Physics (discussing the organic and inorganic kingdoms): "Now if I should shut my eyes—so,—and drop my head—so,—and should not move, you would say I was a clod. But I move, I leap, I run; then what do you call me?" Voice from the rear: "A clod-hopper!" Class is dismissed.

Thaddeus Stevens was once trying a case in the Carlisle court. The presiding Judges ruled against him several times. Hardly able to restrain his indignation he somewhat excitedly began collecting his papers as if to leave the room. The Judge feeling indignant at this proceeding, asked: "Do I understand, Mr. Stevens, do I understand that you wish to show contempt of court?" "No, sir!" replied Mr. Stevens; "I don't want to show my contempt, sir; I am trying to conceal it!"

Pupil—"Is it known, sir, whether Euclid personally bore the character of a trustworthy man—careful of his statements?"

Coach—"Well, I cannot say his private life is a matter of history, but——'

Pupil—"But from his writings, sir, would you say he was to be depended upon?"——

Coach—"Oh—yes—certainly I should—but why do you ask?"

Pnpil—"Well, in that case, sir, don't you think we might accept this proposition without further discussion?"

"His brow was bumped. his eye was black,
His coat was torn from off his back;
But still like battered bugle rung
The accents of that swollen tongue—
'Base-ball.'

"Around the field he saw the light
Of friendly faces beaming bright,
Just by his head a ball has flown,
And from his lips escapes a groan—
'Base-ball.'

"'O, drop that ball!' the maiden said,
'And make a long home run instead.'
A 'hot-ball' hit him in the eye,
But still he answered with a sigh—
'Base-ball.'

"'Beware! you'll soon be out on foul.'
This was the fielder's awful howl;
But still re-echoed in his ear,
In that deep voice, so thick and queer—
'Base-ball.'"

The many who have tried in vain to obtain a copy of "Students' Songs" w ll learn with pleasure that a third and greatly enlarged edition of the book is just off the press. The new book comprises *the songs of both the first and the second editions*, and contains besides, more than *twenty pages of entirely new music*, including all the very latest songs of the day *with piano accompaniment*. Most of the songs in the book are copyrighted, have never before been printed, and *can be found in no other collection*. The book is gotten up in excellent style. It makes a handsome quarto of sixty-four pages, nearly sheet music size, with engraved cover of unique and appropriate design. Much care has been taken in arranging the songs and in making the plates, and no pains have been spared to make the book as nearly perfect as possible. It is offered to the public as the only collection of the newest and most popular college songs.

The new edition of "Students' Songs" was compiled by Mr. William H. Hills, Harvard class of '80, and is published by Moses King, Cambridge, Mass. It is sold at the low price of fifty cents.

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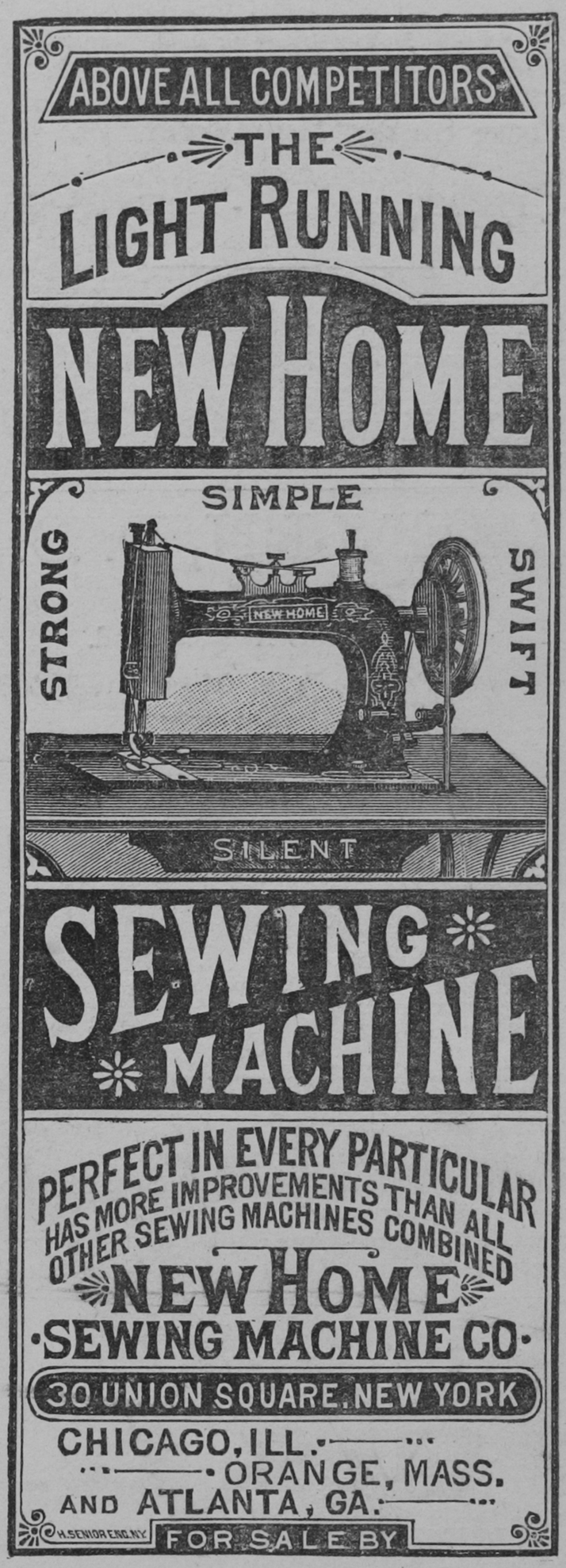

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